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Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.

Annual Report
OF
Medical Officer of Health
FOR
1918.

Leamington Spa :

COURIER PRESS, PRINTERS, CHURCH WALK.

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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MINISTRY OF HEALTH

1203

18 OCT 1918

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

Health Committee.

Mr. Alderman MASON (Chairman).

The MAYOR (Mr. Councillor CASHMORE).

Mr. Alderman BAKER.

„ „ FLAVEL.

„ „ HOLT.

„ „ THURSFIELD.

Mr. Councillor ATKINSON.

„ „ MOLESWORTH.

„ „ PRATT.

Mrs. „ RICE.

MR „ SMITH.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTORS.

A. M. HARRISON. G. H. HAMMOND. E. RINGER, M.R.C.V.S.

HEALTH VISITOR.

Miss LUCY E. PIERCE.

CLERK.

Miss A. M. WARD.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY (Birmingham).

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
AND BACTERIOLOGIST.**

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Department,

12, Hamilton Terrace,

Leamington Spa.

July, 1919.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my sixth Annual Report for the year 1918.

The Vital Statistics for the past year show a decrease of population due to an excess of deaths over births; this must undoubtedly be ascribed to a great extent to the epidemic of Influenza.

The Birth-rate remains much the same as in the previous year. The Death-rate, as explained above, is considerably greater.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, viz., 72.0 per thousand births, is, I am pleased to say, the lowest on record, and must undoubtedly be ascribed to a considerable extent to the excellent work carried out by the various Agencies in the Town, both voluntary and otherwise.

The difficulty of Housing the population has become acute, and it is very satisfactory to note that in the early future provision will be made for better Housing in the Borough.

My thanks are due to the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, and Borough Engineer, for much kindness at all times, also to all my colleagues in this Department, without whose assistance the work could not have been done.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Estimated Population (Middle 1918)	...	30,730
Census Population, 1911	... ..	26,713
Natural Increase of Population, 1918	...	—63
Birth-rate	... ..	14.0 per 1,000
Death-rate (Crude)	... ..	17.8 „
Death-rate (Corrected for Age and Sex Constitution)	... ..	14.8 „
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births	...	72.2
Zymotic Death-rate	... ..	0.18 per 1,000
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	.7 „
Other Tuberculosis Death-rate	... ..	.25 „
Cancer Death-rate	... ..	1.72 „
Average Age at Death	... ..	49.0 years.
Density of Population per Acre	... ..	10.91

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough at the middle of 1918 as calculated by the Registrar-General was 30,730.

The Natural increase of population, expressed by the difference between the number of Births and Deaths, was minus 63.

BIRTHS.

429 Births were registered during 1918, and their distribution as to Wards is indicated in the following Table. The Birth-rate for 1918 was 14.0 per thousand: this shows a small increase on the figure for 1917. There were 222 Males and 207 Females, giving a ratio of 107 to 100.

TABLE I.

WARDS.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Estimated Population as middle of year
North East	96	14.0	6,860
South East	139	13.9	9,962
West	148	13.1	10,607
Milverton & Lillington	46	13.9	3,301
External ... ..	...	...	..
	429	14.0	30,730

Reference to Table I. will show that the Birth-rate, though very low, is much the same in all four Wards; this contrasts very much with the figures usual before the War, when Milverton and Lillington were invariably much less than the others; as a matter of fact what would seem to have occurred is that in the Milverton and Lillington Ward the rate has remained much the same, whereas it has decreased very much in the other three Wards.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

42 Illegitimate Births were registered during the year. This figure and the corresponding rates are compared with those for previous years both during and before the War.

Year.	All Births.		Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Birth-rate.		Percentage of all Births.	
1910	...	414	...	18	...	.66	...	4.3
1911	...	463	...	31	...	1.16	...	6.7
1912	...	477	...	31	...	1.16	...	6.5
1913	...	459	...	22	...	.82	...	4.7
1914	...	441	...	27	...	1.0	...	6.1
1915	...	460	...	36	...	1.38	...	7.8
1916	...	442	...	32	...	1.14	...	7.2
1917	...	390	...	39	...	1.26	...	10.0
1918	...	429	...	42	...	1.36	...	9.8

England and Wales, 1918, Illegitimate Birth-rate,
1.1 per 1,000.

England and Wales, 1918, Percentage of Total
Births, 6.2.

These figures would at first sight appear to be very unsatisfactory as compared with the rest of the country, but it is not possible to compare fairly unless the rates are estimated per 1,000 unmarried and widowed females aged 15-45 years, and these figures are not available for Leamington.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in this district during 1918 was 471. Of these 52 were deaths of non-residents. On the other hand, 73 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough were registered elsewhere. The figures thus corrected, the nett number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 492, giving a Death-rate of 17.8 per thousand.

The Death-rate for Leamington Spa, corrected for age and sex distribution, by the figure computed in 1913 by the Registrar-General, but which by now probably requires considerable correction, was 14.8 per 1,000.

The average age at death was 49 years; this figure compares unfavourably with that for former years. This may,

however, be accounted for by the large number of deaths from Influenza.

The 182 deaths of persons over 65 years may, with interest, be analysed as follows:—

Age at death : 65-75. 75-85. 85 and over.
 73 79 30

TABLE II.
 POPULATION, BIRTH, AND DEATH-RATES
 FROM 1888 TO 1918.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1888	24,461	23.9	18.3	161.8	1.60
1889	24,665	21.6	16.1	142.0	1.30
1890	24,871	21.1	16.8	156.1	0.40
1891	26,930	21.9	19.4	150.8	0.50
1892	27,016	21.1	18.3	124.3	0.80
1893	27,116	20.5	16.7	149.0	0.60
1894	27,220	20.0	13.6	142.8	0.30
1895	27,220	19.7	16.6	136.0	0.20
1896	27,320	19.9	15.1	127.0	0.40
1897	27,320	19.9	14.0	106.6	0.40
1898	27,520	19.0	15.4	145.3	0.90
1899	27,520	18.6	16.6	142.0	0.30
1900	27,700	18.1	15.8	131.3	0.30
1901	26,888	17.5	12.9	99.5	0.20
1902	26,967	18.6	13.9	113.3	0.40
1903	27,017	18.0	14.6	125.2	0.25
1904	27,060	18.1	14.8	123.9	0.18
1905	27,100	19.4	14.2	102.6	0.36
1906	27,140	17.5	14.3	126.0	0.51
1907	27,207	18.9	13.8	112.6	0.22
1908	27,217	15.7	15.0	84.1	0.33
1909	27,252	15.8	14.1	101.8	0.40
1910	27,360	15.1	14.7	74.9	0.44
1911	26,739	17.3	15.8	88.5	0.67
1912	26,690	17.8	14.9	73.3	0.07
1913	26,671	17.2	14.2	80.6	0.63
1914	26,652	16.5	13.4	86.1	0.49
1915	25,912	17.7	18.3	95.6	1.07
1916	27,888	15.9	16.9	74.7	0.14
1917	25,654	13.6	18.0	87.2	0.58
30 years' Average		18.9	16.1	117.9	0.47
1918	30,730	14.0	17.8	72.2	0.18

STILL-BIRTHS.

17 Notices were received from the Borough Treasurer, acting as Registrar of Cemeteries. The deaths, as far as could be ascertained, were due to Difficult Labour 5, Shock 3, Accident 1.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Reference to Table II. will show that the Infantile Death-rate is the lowest on record. Obviously this is the more important having regard to the immense loss of life during the War and also the very low Birth-rate.

It will be further seen in the above Table that the average rate for the last 30 years is 117 per 1,000 Births as compared with that of 72 in the past year, and the Table also shows that the improvement has mostly taken place in the last 20 years.

TABLE III.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.	Leamington Spa.		England and Wales.	
1899	...	142	...	163
1900	...	131	...	154
1901	...	99	...	151
1902	...	113	...	133
1903	...	125	...	132
1904	...	123	...	146
1905	...	102	...	128
1906	...	126	...	133
1907	...	112	...	118
1908	...	84	...	121
1909	...	101	...	109
1910	...	74	...	106
1911	...	88	...	128
1912	...	73	...	95
1913	...	80	...	109
1914	...	86	...	105
1915	...	97	...	110
1916	...	75	...	91
1917	...	87	...	97
1918	...	72	...	97

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1912-1918.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total Deaths 7 years	Rate per 1000 Births
Marasmus ...	4	5	6	6	3	6	4	34	9.8
Premature Birth ...	10	9	7	8	7	6	6	53	15.2
Bronchitis ...	2	3	2	5	2	4	3	21	6.0
Pneumonia ...	6	4	2	12	2	3	3	32	9.2
Convulsions ...	...	7	1	1	3	2	3	17	4.9
Congenital Defects ...	4	2	1	2	2	4	1	16	4.7
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	2	2	7	2	2	1	1	17	4.9
Whooping-Cough ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	1.1
Overlaying ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.2
Measles ...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	1.1
Non-Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	0.8
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	0.5
Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	0.8
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.2
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
Other Causes ...	6	2	7	3	9	8	6	41	11.8
Total Deaths below 1 year	35	37	38	44	33	34	31	252	—
Rate per 1000 Births ...	73.3	80.6	86.1	95.6	74.7	87.2	72.2	81.3	—

The only comment that need be made with regard to this Table is that Convulsions still continue to be given as the cause of death in a certain number of cases. It seems a pity that the real cause of the trouble which is the true cause of death cannot be given, rather than the symptom which is the result of this true cause.

Illegitimate children, as might have been expected, show a higher Death-rate than the others, this Death-rate being 142 per 1,000 Births.

INFANT WELFARE WORK.

This is the one branch of the work of the Health Department that has not been curtailed during the War; in fact, it has been extended in many ways which were quite unexpected.

The outstanding feature of the year's work was that Miss Pierce was released for whole-time service under the Health Committee, which means that she is now able to devote the

whole of her time to Infant Welfare work and Tuberculosis visiting. This has been of great benefit, and has enabled her to spend more time on the supervision of the babies.

During the year Miss Pierce paid 1,171 visits to 349 babies. A complete card record of all visits and of conditions found has been kept, and the following conditions are reported: Breast fed 221, partly breast fed 55, bottle fed 47, 9 children lived only a few days, 17 were still born, and 80 were not visited.

Of the 429 births notified, 155 were attended by Medical Practitioners and 274 by Midwives.

The difficulties of infant feeding, especially towards the end of the year, were very considerable. There was a severe shortage of milk, and without the plentiful supply of Glaxo arranged for by the Ministry of Food, it is impossible to say what could have been done. The supply of this Dried Milk, previously undertaken by the Infant Health Society, was, during the year, taken over by the Borough Council. This was the more valuable in that the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order empowered them to supply free or below cost, food and milk to necessitous expectant or nursing mothers and their children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

Under the provisions of this Act the powers in connection with Child Welfare were very much increased, and it was rendered obligatory to appoint a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. This was done late in the year, the following being nominated: Dr. Mason (Chairman), Alderman Flavel, Alderman Holt, Councillors Atkinson and Heatley, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Goodway, Mrs. Willington, Mrs. Olive, Miss Sargeant.

Acting on the lines as laid down in Circular Maternity and Child Welfare 4, at the time of writing arrangements are being made for dealing with Maternity Cases both difficult, and normal ones under special circumstances, also an arrangement has been made with the District Nursing Association with reference to the home nursing of various infantile ailments.

INFANT HEALTH SOCIETY.

Much good work continues to be done. The Medical Officer of Health attends the weekly meetings at the Day Nursery in Avenue Road, and there would seem no doubt that these meetings are having the desired effect in arousing the interest of the Mothers in matters which would at one time been dismissed almost contemptuously by them.

Another of the activities of the Society is the Day Nursery, and I have no hesitation in saying that, in spite of many and various prophecies to the contrary, this Institution is doing a vast amount of good and a minimum of harm. It must be recognised that present-day conditions are such that many Mothers must go out to work. Ideally, of course, this is wrong and one must admit it, but if they must go to work, what is to be done with the children? The old method whereby the children are simply passed on to a neighbour, frequently ignorant and careless, for the day, cannot be defended, and the only substitute possible is a Nursery, properly conducted, and this we have exemplified in the Leamington Spa Day Nursery in Avenue Road. The success of the undertaking is shown by the children, whose improvement is nothing short of marvellous, and is a justification in itself of the action of the Infant Health Society in inaugurating the Creche.

For the past two years a Baby Show has been held, and has increased in popularity. It receives the full approval of the Health Committee, who paid the out-of-pocket expenses of the 1918 Show. As one of the judges, your Medical Officer can bear testimony to the difficulty of judging between a large number of remarkably healthy and attractive babies. The Mothers are most keen, and it is hoped that the Show will be an annual affair.

TABLE V.
CASES OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIED FROM 1899 TO 1918 (20 YEARS).

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membr. Group.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal F.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis.	TOTALS.
1899	...	47	27	8	...	25	...	107
1900	...	40	16	12	...	33	...	101
1901	1	113	5	14	1	41	...	175
1902	...	96	15	8	...	43	22	184
1903	1	80	16	2	...	47	9	155
1904	...	75	7	4	1	25	5	117
1905	...	22	11	6	...	24	1	64
1906	...	91	28	2	1	24	1	147
1907	...	83	24	4	...	21	1	133
1908	...	79	38	1	...	21	1	140
1909	...	24	73	2	1	24	1	125
1910	...	18	31	...	...	18	1	68
1911	...	34	3	1	1	12	23	74
1912	...	19	7	1	...	10	37	74
1913	...	92	33	2	...	9	55	191
1914	...	58	32	3	...	4	58	155
1915	...	42	27	3	...	9	60	141
1916	...	20	30	1	...	15	72	138
1917	...	22	21	1	1	10	72	127
1918	...	18	29	1	2	5	73	128

TABLE VI.
CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1918.

	Measles.	Whooping-Cough.	Chickenpox.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Impetigo.	Scabies.	TOTALS.
January ...	1	15	...	...	4	16	9	45
February ...	2	9	31	...	3	11	6	62
March ..	1	8	26	...	3	12	1	51
April ...	...	2	2	...	14	10	2	30
May ...	1	...	75	...	3	13	5	97
June ...	4	...	2	...	5	15	3	29
July ...	8	...	...	...	11	2	...	21
August ...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	4
September ...	...	...	...	..	12	4	6	22
October ...	...	...	...	33	3	9	...	45
November ...	...	2	...	8	7	7	7	31
December ...	...	3	...	12	21	12	8	46
	21	39	136	53	86	111	47	493

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease will be seen to be practically the same as in 1917, namely, 128.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were during the year only 18 cases of Scarlet Fever. This figure is the lowest on record, save that for 1910, when there were the same number. Five of the cases were from the same house, and two others were introduced into the town from Kineton, whilst incubating the disease.

There were no deaths from this disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

29 cases were notified. This number is much the same as in past years. Five cases were notified by the Medical Officer of Health as the result of swabbing suspicious throats, three

cases were found in one household, and two were reported from the Warneford Hospital.

As the result of this disease there were two deaths.

The incidence of the disease was greatest in the South-East Ward and the West Ward.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case was reported. I am extremely doubtful of this case; in fact, practically certain that it was not Enteric Fever. The report on a specimen of blood taken was negative.

A case of Paratyphoid B. was also reported, on the evidence of a report on a specimen of blood. In my opinion, having seen the report, I have very grave doubt as to the case having been Paratyphoid.

The first case here mentioned died, and was certified as having died from Pneumonia, etc.

MEASLES.

Fortunately the number of cases was very small, only 21. There were no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.

39 cases came to my knowledge, of which the major portion were at the beginning of the year.

There were two deaths ascribed to Whooping Cough.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from this group of diseases remains fairly constant. For the past year it was 47; for the past ten years the numbers have been as follows.

1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
26	28	51	47	38	41	42	40	52	47

Classified in age groups, Cancer shows, as is well known, a predilection for the latter part of life, viz. :—

TABLE VII.

Age Group.			Male.		Female.		Total.
30-40	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
40-50	...	...	—	...	6	...	6
50-60	...	...	3	...	4	...	7
60-70	...	...	4	...	9	...	13
70-80	...	...	3	...	8	...	11
80-90	...	...	—	...	6	...	6
			—		—		—
			10		35		45

TABLE VIII.
DEATHS FROM CANCER.
TABULATED ACCORDING TO SITE.)

Stomach, 4	Breast, 7
Bowel, 17	Uterus, 8
Liver, 2	Skin, 4
Miscellaneous, 3	

It will be seen that there were 10 deaths in Males as compared with 35 in Females, giving death-rates respectively .32 and 1.14 per thousand.

INFLUENZA.

This disease became epidemic throughout the district during the year, and was the cause of a very large mortality.

The first appearance of the disease in considerable amount was during July. The number of cases cannot be given, as there is no information available on this point, but from information supplied by local Practitioners it is evident that the epidemic was of considerable proportions. During this month there were two deaths from this disease, and from that time onward there was a succession of cases, though there was only one death in August.

About the second week in October the number of cases began to increase rapidly, and it would seem almost as if the fatality of the disease had increased also. In the last week in October there were two deaths, and in the following weeks up to the end of the year the number of deaths were respectively 7, 20, 18, 24, 9, 8, 2, 0, 4, 1. In fact 73 out of the total deaths, viz., 99, took place in November.

Both the incidence and fatality of the disease were most marked between the ages of 15 and 45; there were 62 deaths between these ages.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of cases notified : —

1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	73

It will be seen from these figures that the numbers for the past three years are practically the same, and I think that one

may presume that under present conditions most of the cases are notified directly after diagnosis. This obviously makes the figures more reliable than in the earlier days of compulsory notification.

The 73 cases notified were reported as follows:—

Private Medical Practitioner. Military Hospital. Tuberculosis Officer.
42 11 20

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Cases	Notified.	Deaths.
South-East 	30	...	6
North-East 	18	...	3
West 	19	...	2
Milverton and Lillington ...	6	...	1

It will be noted that the South-East Ward has the highest number of notifications and also deaths.

SITE AND SEX.

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Male 	39	7	46
Female 	17	10	27
	—	—	—
	56	17	73

The Males preponderate largely in the number of cases.

OCCUPATIONS.

School Children ... 18	Clerks 	3
Discharged Soldiers ... 13	Shop Assistants 	2
Munition Workers ... 7	Railway Workers 	2
Domestic Workers ... 12	Various and unknown	10
No Occupation ... 6		

In 16 instances the sufferers gave information as to a previous case of Tuberculosis in the family.

HOUSING.

Miss Pierce reports as follows with respect to housing conditions found:—

Two-roomed Houses 	1
Three-roomed Houses 	6
Four-roomed Houses 	19
Five-roomed Houses 	19
Six-roomed Houses 	6
Seven and over, roomed Houses ...	12
Lodgings 	9
Institution 	1

Generally speaking all that can be said of the Housing conditions is that the patients and their friends are usually only too anxious to get better conditions. In the present state of housing, however, this is impossible. We are, however, looking forward hopefully to a better and healthier state of affairs in the early future.

Wherever possible the relatives are only too anxious to give the sufferer all the necessary sleeping accommodation and fresh air, and it is interesting to note that education in this important matter has made vast strides in the past four years.

At the end of the year four cases had apparently recovered, 12 had died, three were in Institutions, one in a Sanatorium, one case cannot be traced, and 48 cases remained under observation.

THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Our work has remained much the same as in past years, but necessarily lies more in the province of preventing its spread by advice and the issue of Sputum flasks and disinfectant. Housing conditions are improved where necessary.

TREATMENT.

This work comes principally under the County Scheme, and I would here like to express my thanks to the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. J. McG. Williams) for much ready and skilful help. This has been most in evidence in respect to School Children, and several cases of this type has been much improved by the steps taken by the Tuberculosis Officer.

TABLE IX.
THE WORK OF THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY
FOR 1918.

	1918
SWABS, from Throats, examined for Diphtheria	
Positive ...	35
Negative ...	228
Doubtful ; ...	2
SPUTA, examined for Tubercle.	
Positive ...	18
Negative ...	50
Doubtful ...	—
Blood, examined for Typhoid.	
Positive ...	—
Negative ...	3
Doubtful ...	—
Hair, Skin, etc., examined for Ringworm.	
Positive ...	8
Negative ...	9
Other examinations and preparations ...	38
	391

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of Water have been sent regularly for Bacteriological examination during the year, and have invariably proved satisfactory.

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR 1917.

203 complaints were received during the past year.

225 Notices were served, and of these 54 are still outstanding.

SUMMARY OF WORK EXECUTED.

Houses inspected under "Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910."

Inspection of Work in progress	261
Re-inspections in relation to Nuisances under notice ...	193
Visits in Relation to Notifiable Infectious Disease ...	102
Visits in relation to Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases ...	56
Patients removed to Heathcote Hospital	40
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	42
,, ,, Bakehouses	29
,, ,, Laundries	19
,, ,, Outworkers' Premises	29
,, ,, Slaughterhouses	322
,, ,, Food Shops and Premises	198
,, ,, Canal Boats	6
Visits to Offensive Trade Premises	42
Smoke Tests	19
Water Tests	25
Vehicles disinfected (Swine Fever Order)	93
Drains Cleansed	17
,, Repaired	19
,, Reconstructed	25
New Drain Ventilators fixed	17
New Soil-pipes and Ventilators	6
Soil-pipe Ventilators repaired or renewed	10
Intercepting Traps fixed	10
Intercepting Traps fixed	7
Fresh-air Inlets provided	7
New Gullies fixed	26
New W.C. Pans and Traps fixed	18
W.C. Pans cleansed	40
Flushing Cisterns provided	5
W.C.'s repaired (Floors, Walls, Ceilings, and Roofs) and cleansed	19
New Glazed Sinks fixed	16
Sinks repaired, and new Waste Pipes fixed	10
Houses repaired (Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs) ...	52

Houses fumigated (Walls and Ceilings)	54
House spouting renewed	21
House spouting disconnected	3
House overcrowding nuisances abated	14
Bath Wastes disconnected	13
Sculleries and Wash-houses repaired	9
Soft-water Cisterns cleansed	5
Sanitary Receptacles provided	27
Boundary walls repaired	8
Yards re-paved or repaired	42
Nuisances from Animals abated	27
Nuisances, accumulations of Manure, etc., abated ...	31
Workshops cleansed	14
Bakehouses cleansed	12
Laundries cleansed	4
Disinfection of Houses after Infectious Disease ...	49
Steam disinfections of Infected Bedding, etc. ...	102
Notices sent to Librarian re Infected Houses ...	49
Inspections of Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ...	78
„ „ Common Lodging Houses ...	98
„ „ Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops ...	81
Formal samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	116
Informal samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	—
Samples of Well Water taken for analysis	1

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are two Registered Common Lodging-Houses in the Borough, both situated in Satchwell Street. These premises have been kept under constant supervision and no case of Infectious Disease was reported either amongst the regular lodgers or casuals passing through the Town. The premises have been kept clean and any irregularity has been remedied upon the request of the Inspector. One Registered Keeper is still away on Military Service.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

During the greater part of the year Cattle have been slaughtered only in Mr. Welch's Slaughterhouse, Wise Terrace, and Pigs slaughtered only in Mr. Jones' Slaughterhouse, Warwick Street. Both premises have been under Government control, consequently the Private Slaughterhouses have been closed.

For inspection purposes this system is advantageous, but the premises in Wise Terrace are not large enough for a Public Slaughterhouse, and work has been carried out under difficulties. Complaints have been received from the residents near. However, this is only a temporary measure, and the premises are kept as clean as possible. The Cattle have not been up to the standard usual in Leamington, but by close supervision Meat which warranted seizure was handed over and either sent to the Fat Extractors, Birmingham, or destroyed at the Sewage Works.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are four Offensive Trade Premises registered in the Borough. The Marine and Skin Stores are not classed as Offensive Trades and are not registered. All premises used for Trade purposes of an offensive nature are frequently inspected, and the only premises calling for comment are the Marine Stores during the summer months. The storage of Bones continues to cause a Nuisance, and owing to the shortage of Railway Transport the occupiers are prevented from getting rid of their stock as frequently as they otherwise would do so.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

SURRENDERED.

- 1 Carcase of Beef.—Tuberculosis.
- 6 Carcases of Beef.—Diseased.
- 6 Carcases of Beef and Offal.—Unwholesome.
- 10 Carcases of Mutton.—Unwholesome.
- 100 lbs. of Beef.—Unwholesome.
- 1 Beast's Head and Tongue.—Diseased.
- 1 Beast's Liver.—Diseased.
- 12 Boxes of Kippers.—Decomposition.
- 5 cases of Crabs and Lobsters.—Decomposition.
- 1 barrel of Herrings.—Decomposition.
- 68 stones of Cod-fish.—Decomposition.
- 270 lbs. Bacon.—Decomposition.
- 9 sides of Bacon.—Decomposition.
- 350 Loaves of Bread.—Unwholesome.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following samples were taken and submitted for analysis during the past year:—

116 samples of New Milk were taken, 105 proved to be genuine and 11 were slightly below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture, but not sufficient to warrant a prosecution.

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER, 1914.

CORKY SCAB OF POTATOES ORDER, 1914.

Wart Disease was found to have affected Potatoes grown by Mr. W. C. Smith on St. Mary's Allotment and Mr. Gamble on the Clapham Terrace Allotments. All necessary steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the Disease.

No cases of Corky Scab of Potatoes were reported or found during the year.

INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

Inspections of Canal Boats passing through the Borough have been made from time to time.

No applications were made during the year for the Registration of any Boats with this Authority.

No infringements of the Acts and Regulations were found and consequently no printed notice forms were issued and no legal proceedings have been taken during the year.

No cases of Infectious Disease came to the notice of the Inspector.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS.

It has not been found possible to make Inspections under the Housing Regulations. Nuisances and defects generally have been dealt with under the Public Health Acts, and owing to the increasing demand for houses, it is essential that we should repair rather than demolish houses until more housing accommodation can be provided.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The Sanitation of Factories and Workshops has received attention, and the few cases where the Acts were not complied with were dealt with without serving Notices or taking proceedings. 90 visits were paid to these premises during the year.

OUTWORKERS.

The number of Outworkers varies very little from year to year, and the premises, as in previous years were found to be clean and properly kept.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1918.

The taking and reading of Meteorological conditions in the Borough has been continued throughout the year. The instruments were the same as in use in previous years, except in the case of the earth thermometers, which were stolen from the Meteorological Station, one in February and the others in March.

The Station is recognised by the Meteorological Office. A monthly report was sent throughout the year, but the evening daily reports by telegram were discontinued.

There is nothing of an extraordinary nature to report.

The following Table gives the readings for each month of the year, with averages and totals :—

TABLE X.
TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
LEAMINGTON SPA, 1918.

Latitude 52° 18' N. Longitude 1° 30' W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.										RAINFALL.		SUNSHINE Hours.	
		Means.			Absolute Temperatures.				Earth Temperature.			Direction of the prevailing Wind.	Inches.		Days.
		9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	At 1 ft.	At 2 ft.	At 4 ft.				
January	30·04	39·0	44·4	34·1	56·0	on 24th	15·0	on 9th	39·9	...	47·2	S.W.	1·87	10	54·8
February ...	30·17	44·3	48·9	38·8	57·0	„ 23rd	22·0	„ 18th	42·7	...	...	W.	1·33	14	68·5
March	30·08	43·5	50·2	35·0	67·0	„ 23rd & 24th	28·0	„ 9th	...	...	...	E.	1·02	8	120·4
April	29·95	43·0	50·4	37·4	65·0	„ 26th	29·0	„ 3rd	...	...	...	E.	2·73	14	111·6
May.....	29·41	57·0	65·2	45·3	81·0	„ 21st & 22nd	36·0	„ 11th	...	...	...	W.	1·48	10	227·7
June	30·11	57·1	65·0	45·9	79·0	„ 2nd	40·0	„ 8,16,25 & 26	...	...	...	N.W.	0·90	13	234·1
July.....	29·92	61·8	69·6	52·1	78·0	„ 31st	42·0	„ 4th	...	...	...	S.W.	3·43	19	219·9
August	30·00	61·5	70·0	53·0	84·0	„ 21st	45·0	„ 24th	...	...	...	W.	0·83	6	166·0
September...	29·72	54·5	61·3	47·2	80·0	„ 6th,7th&17th	35·0	„ 29th	...	...	...	W.	4·42	27	124·6
October	29·93	49·6	54·6	41·1	62·0	„ 10th	31·0	„ 1st	...	...	...	W.	1·52	21	51·1
November ...	30·07	41·5	47·8	34·5	58·0	„ 1st	22·0	„ 20th	...	...	...	E.W.	1·36	16	70·6
December ...	29·80	45·2	50·0	40·2	58·0	„ 3rd & 12th	25·0	„ 26th	...	...	...	W.	2·21	28	32·4
Totals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·30	186	1481·7
Means...	29·93	49·8	56·4	42·1	84·0	„ 21st Aug	15	„ 9th Jan.	...	...	...	W.	...	...	...



